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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,663	03/25/2004	Amit Haller	1005-39-01 USP	7837

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EXAMINER
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AJAYI, JOEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/809,663	HALLER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joel Ajayi	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120 is acknowledged.

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

The information disclosure statement submitted on 10/19/04, 10/21/04, 7/10/06, 10/23/06 has been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

**Claims 1-4, 8, 11-14, 20, 22, 23, and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Greene et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0143861)** in view of **Chen et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0030950)**.

Consider **claim 1**; Green clearly discloses a device in a short distance wireless network, comprising: a processor; and, a memory, coupled to the processor, capable to store data for selectively obtaining a cellular network attribute (DNS) (paragraph 6, lines 24-30; paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

Except:

A software component.

In the same field of endeavor Chen clearly discloses a software component (paragraph 56, lines 1-12; paragraph 102, lines 1-15; paragraph 127, lines 1-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Chen into the method of Green in order to initialize broadband communications service configurations and for providing routing or bridging for networking communications, a communication interface for connecting to one or more networks.

Consider **claims 2-4, 11-14, 20, 22, 23, and 29**; the combination above clearly discloses that the cellular network attribute includes a domain naming service ("DNS") address (paragraph 6, lines 24-30; paragraph 24, lines 1-15; paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

**Claims 6, 10, 15, and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Faccin et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0049790)** in view of **Balogh (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0024953)**.

Consider **claim 15**; Faccin clearly discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating a first message requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address by a terminal in a short distance wireless network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); receiving by a device in the message (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); generating a cellular signal, by the device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network; obtaining, by the device, a domain naming service ("DNS") address in the cellular network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); and generating a second message, by the device to the terminal, including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Except:

A short-range radio message.

In the same field of endeavor Balogh clearly discloses a short-range radio message (paragraph 52, lines 1-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Balogh into the method of Faccin in order to facilitate the mobility of users in a telecommunication system with a plurality of networks.

Consider **claim 6**; the combination above clearly discloses that the software component establishes a cellular data service session, and wherein the software component obtains a domain naming service ("DNS") address using the cellular data service session (Faccin, paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Consider **claims 10, 21**; the combination above clearly discloses that the network attribute is obtained using a general packet radio service ("GPRS") in a Global System for Mobile communications ("GSM") cellular network (Faccin, paragraph 26, lines 1-6).

**Claims 7 and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Faccin et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0049790)** in view of **Leung et al. (U.S. Patent Number: 5,623,535)**.

Consider **claim 17**; Faccin clearly discloses generating a cellular signal, by the device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network responsive to the comparing (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); obtaining, by the device, a domain naming service ("DNS") address in the cellular network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); and generating a second message, by the device to a terminal, including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Except:

Measuring an amount of time since a device established a cellular data service session; comparing the measured amount of time to a threshold value.

In the same field of endeavor Leung clearly discloses measuring an amount of time since a device established a cellular data service session; comparing the measured amount of time to a threshold value (column 3, line 43 – column 4, line 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Leung into the method of Faccin in order to provide a method for controlling the operations of cellular communications or telephone

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systems based on the mobility and teletraffic statistics of mobile units operating within the system.

Consider **claim 7**; the combination above clearly discloses that the software component establishes a cellular data service session and obtains a domain naming service ("DNS") address in the cellular network responsive to a threshold time value (Leung, column 3, line 43 – column 4, line 21).

**Claims 8, 9, 18, and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hind et al. (U.S. Patent Number: 6,823,454)** in view of **Balogh (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0024953)**.

Consider **claim 18**; Hind clearly discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating a first message requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address by a terminal in a network (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); receiving, by a device in the network, the first message (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); obtaining a first DNS address stored in the device (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); generating a second message including the DNS address, by the device to the terminal (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); generating a cellular signal, by the device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); obtaining, by the device, a second DNS address in the cellular network (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); and generating a third message, by the device to the terminal, including the second DNS address (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17).

Except:

A short-range radio message and a short distance wireless network.

In the same field of endeavor Balogh clearly discloses a short-range radio message and a short distance wireless network (paragraph 52, lines 1-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Balogh into the method of Hind in order to facilitate the mobility of users in a telecommunication system with a plurality of networks.

Consider **claim 19**; Hind clearly discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating, by a terminal in a network, a first message requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); receiving, by a device in the network, the first message (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); obtaining a first DNS address stored in a device (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); generating a second short-range radio message including the first DNS address, by the device to the terminal (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); generating a cellular signal, by the device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); obtaining, by the device, a second domain naming service ("DNS") address in the cellular network; comparing the first DNS and the second DNS (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17; column 10, lines 47-50); terminating communication between the terminal and the device responsive the comparing step (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); establishing a communication between the terminal and the device (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); and, generating, by the device, a third



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message including the second DNS address to the terminal (column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17).

Except:

A short-range radio message and a short distance wireless network.

In the same field of endeavor Balogh clearly discloses a short-range radio message and a short distance wireless network. (paragraph 52, lines 1-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Balogh into the method of Hind in order to facilitate the mobility of users in a telecommunication system with a plurality of networks.

Consider **claims 8 and 9**; the combination above clearly discloses that the software provides a first domain naming service ("DNS") address, stored in the device, to the first terminal and obtains a second DNS address in the cellular network using a cellular data service session and provides the second DNS address to the first terminal (Hind, column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17).

**Claims 24, 27, and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Greene et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0143861)** in view of **Faccin et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0049790)**.

Consider **claim 24**; Green clearly discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38), comprising: a hand-held wireless device (paragraph 27, lines 1-38), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network, a short-range transceiver capable

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to communicate with the short distance wireless network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Except:

Receiving a domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service; receiving a first short-range radio message and to generate a second short-range radio message including the DNS address; storing a software component (s-CSCF) to obtain the DNS address; a first wireless device capable to generate the first short-range radio message and to receive the second short-range radio message.

In the same field of endeavor Faccin clearly discloses receiving a domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); receiving a first short-range radio message and to generate a second short-range radio message including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); storing a software component (s-CSCF) to obtain the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); a first wireless device (subscriber equipment) capable to generate the first short-range radio message and to receive the second short-range radio message (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Faccin into the method of Green in order to provide a system and a method of controlling access of a subscriber to any network.

Consider **claim 27**; Green clearly discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), comprising: a hand-held wireless device (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network, a short-range transceiver capable

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to communicate with the short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers (paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

Except:

Generating a first short-range radio message including a first domain naming service ("DNS") request and to receive a second short-range radio message including an IP address responsive to the DNS request; storing a software component (s-CSCF) to relay the DNS request to the DNS address using a cellular data service session.

In the same field of endeavor Faccin clearly discloses generating a first short-range radio message including a first domain naming service ("DNS") request and to receive a second short-range radio message including an IP address responsive to the DNS request (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); storing a software component (s-CSCF) to relay the DNS request to the DNS address using a cellular data service session (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Faccin into the method of Green in order to provide a system and a method of controlling access of a subscriber to any network.

Consider **claim 30**; Green clearly discloses an article of manufacture, including a computer readable medium (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), comprising: a short-range radio software component to receive a first short-range radio signal in a short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

Except:

A cellular software component to provide a communication signal in a cellular network; and, a software component to obtain a domain naming service ("DNS") address in a cellular

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network responsive to receiving the first short-range radio signal wherein the short-range radio software component generates a second short range radio signal including the DNS address.

In the same field of endeavor Faccin clearly discloses A cellular software component to provide a communication signal in a cellular network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); and, a software component to obtain a domain naming service ("DNS") address in a cellular network responsive to receiving the first short-range radio signal wherein the short-range radio software component generates a second short range radio signal including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Faccin into the method of Green in order to provide a system and a method of controlling access of a subscriber to any network.

**Claim 28** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Greene et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0143861)** in view of **Hind et al. (U.S. Patent Number: 6,823,454)**.

Consider **claim 28**; Green clearly discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network, comprising: a first wireless device capable to receive a first and a second short-range radio message (paragraph 37, lines 1-17); and, a hand-held wireless device (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), including: a cellular transceiver to communicate with the cellular network, including to receive a first and a second domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service (paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

Except:

A short-range transceiver to communicate with the short-range radio network, including to generate the first and the second short-range radio messages including the first and the second DNS addresses, respectively; a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers, capable to store a software component to provide a first DNS address to the first wireless device and terminate communication with the first wireless device responsive to a comparison of the first DNS and the second DNS addresses obtained from the cellular network using a cellular data service session.

In the same field of endeavor Hind clearly discloses a short-range transceiver to communicate with the short-range radio network, including to generate the first and the second short-range radio messages including the first and the second DNS addresses, respectively (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers, capable to store a software component to provide a first DNS address to the first wireless device and terminate communication with the first wireless device responsive to a comparison of the first DNS and the second DNS addresses obtained from the cellular network using a cellular data service session (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 23; column 5, lines 22-60; column 9, lines 13-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hind into the method of Green in order to provide a technique for enabling devices functioning as servers in a network to participate in automatic address assignment mechanisms.

**Claims 5 and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Faccin et al.** (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0049790) in view of **Balogh** (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0024953), and further in view of **Lawande et al.** (U.S. Patent Number: 6,219,697).

Consider **claim 16**; Faccin clearly discloses generating a cellular signal, by the device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network responsive to the comparing (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); obtaining, by the device, a domain naming service ("DNS") address in the cellular network (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); and generating a second message, by the device to a terminal, including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Except:

Comparing a current access point name ("APN") to a previous APN; and generating a short-range radio message.

In the same field of endeavor Balogh clearly discloses comparing a current access point name ("APN") to a previous APN (paragraph 39, lines 1-21); and generating a short-range radio message (paragraph 52, lines 1-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Balogh into the method of Faccin in order to facilitate the mobility of users in a telecommunication system with a plurality of networks.

Faccin and Balogh clearly disclose the claimed invention except comparing a current IP address with a previous IP address.

In the same field of endeavor Lawande clearly discloses comparing a current IP address with a previous IP address (column 15, lines 38-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Lawande into the method of Faccin and Balogh in order to provide the operation of a high speed data network, which interconnects different application modules.

Consider **claim 5**; the combination above clearly discloses that the software component establishes a cellular data service session responsive to a comparison of a current public IP address and current access point name ("APN") and a previous public IP address and a previous APN, and wherein the software component obtains a domain naming service ("DNS") address using the cellular data service session (Lawande, column 15, lines 38-53; Balogh, paragraph 39, lines 1-21).

**Claim 26** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Greene et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0143861)** in view of **Faccin et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0049790)**, and further in view of **Leung et al. (U.S. Patent Number: 5,623,535)**.

Consider **claim 26**; Green clearly discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), comprising: a hand-held wireless device (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network, a short-range transceiver capable to communicate with the short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers (paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

Except:

Receiving a domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service; generating a first short-range radio message including the DNS address; storing a software component (s-CSCF) to obtain the DNS address; a first wireless device capable to receive the first short-range radio message.

In the same field of endeavor Faccin clearly discloses receiving a domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); generating a first short-range radio message including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); storing a software component (s-CSCF) to obtain the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); a first wireless device capable to receive the first short-range radio message (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Faccin into the method of Green in order to provide a system and a method of controlling access of a subscriber to any network.

Green and Faccin clearly disclose the claimed invention except

Except:

A threshold time value.

In the same field of endeavor Leung clearly discloses a threshold time value (column 3, line 43 – column 4, line 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Leung into the method of Faccin in order to provide a method for controlling the operations of cellular communications or telephone systems based on the mobility and teletraffic statistics of mobile units operating within the system.



**Claim 25** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Greene et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0143861)** in view of **Faccin et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0049790)**, further in view of **Balogh (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2001/0024953)**, and further in view of **Lawande et al. (U.S. Patent Number: 6,219,697)**.

Consider **claim 25**; Green clearly discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), comprising: a hand-held wireless device (paragraph 37, lines 1-17), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network, a short-range transceiver capable to communicate with the short distance wireless network (paragraph 37, lines 1-17); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers (paragraph 37, lines 1-17).

Except:

Receiving a domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service; generating a first short-range radio message including the DNS address; storing a software component (s-CSCF) to obtain the DNS address; a first wireless device capable to receive the first short-range radio message.

In the same field of endeavor Faccin clearly discloses receiving a domain naming service ("DNS") address from a cellular data service (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); generating a first short-range radio message including the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); storing a software component (s-CSCF) to obtain the DNS address (paragraph 27, lines 1-38); a first wireless device capable to receive the first short-range radio message (paragraph 27, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Faccin into the method of Green in order to provide a system and a method of controlling access of a subscriber to any network.

Green and Faccin clearly disclose the claimed invention except the comparison of a current access point name ("APN") and a previous APN.

In the same field of endeavor Balogh clearly discloses comparing a current access point name ("APN") to a previous APN (paragraph 39, lines 1-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Balogh into the method of Faccin in order to facilitate the mobility of users in a telecommunication system with a plurality of networks.

Green, Faccin and Balogh clearly disclose the claimed invention except the comparison of a current cellular network address and a previous cellular network address.

In the same field of endeavor Lawande clearly discloses the comparison of a current cellular network address and a previous cellular network address. (column 15, lines 38-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Lawande into the method of Faccin and Balogh in order to provide the operation of a high speed data network, which interconnects different application modules.

### *Conclusion*

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

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**Hand-delivered responses should be brought to**

Customer Service Window  
Randolph Building  
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Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Joel Ajayi whose telephone number is (571) 270-1091. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

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*Joel Ajayi*

February 2, 2007

*Nick Corsaro*  
NICK CORSARO  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600